

T H R

About three *thousand* years ago, navigation of the world for remote voyages was greater than at this day. *Bacon.*

2. Proverbially, a great number.

So fair, and *thousand*, *thousand* times more fair
She seem'd, when the pretence was to fight. *Fo. Qu.*
For harbour at a *thousand* doors they knock'd,
Not one of all the *thousand* but was lock'd. *Dryden.*
Search the herald's roll,
Where thou shalt find thy famous pedigree,
Drawn from the root of some old Tuican tree,
And thou, a *thousand* off, a fool of long degree. *Dryden.*
Though he regulates himself by justice, he finds a *thousand*
occasions for generosity and compassion. *Addison's Spect.*
How many *thousands* pronounce boldly on the affairs of the
publick, whom God nor men never qualified for such judg-
ment. *Watts.*

THOUSANDTH. *adj.* [from *thousand*.] The hundredth ten
times told; the ordinal of a thousand.

He that will divide a minute into a thousand parts, and
break but a part of a *thousandth* part in the affairs of love, it
may be said of him, that Cupid hath clapt him o' th' shoulder,
but I'll warrant him heart whole. *Shakspeare. As you like it.*
Such is the poet's lot: what luckier fate
Does on the works of grave historians wait:
More time they spend, in greater toils engage,
Their volumes swell beyond the *thousandth* page. *Dryden.*
The French hugenots are many thousand witnesses to the
contrary; and I wish they deserved the *thousandth* part of the
good treatment they have received. *Swift's Miscel.*

THOWL. *n. f.* A piece of timber by which oars are kept in
their places when a rowing. *Atif*

THRALL. *n. f.* [Heb. Saxon.]

1. A slave; one who is in the power of another.
No *thralls* like them that inward bondage have. *Sidney.*
But still the will the conquest challenge need,
Let her accept me as her faithful *thrall*. *Spenser.*
Look gracious on thy prostrate *thrall*. *Shakspeare.*
The two delinquents
That were the slaves of drink, and *thralls* of sleep. *Shak.*
I know I'm one of nature's little kings;
Yet to the least and vilest things am *thrall*. *Davies.*
That we may to suffice his vengeful ire,
Or do him mightier service, as his *thralls*
By right of war, whate'er his business be. *Milton.*

2. Bondage; state of slavery or confinement.
And laid about him, till his nose
From *thrall* of ring and cord broke loose. *Hudibras, p. i.*

TO THRALL. *v. a.* *Spenser.* [from the noun.] To enslave;
to bring into the power of another.
Let me be a slave to achieve the maid,
Whose sudden sight hath *thrall'd* my wounded eye. *Shak.*
Statesmen purge vice with vice, and may corrode
The bad with bad, a spider with a toad.
For so ill *thralls* not them, but they tame ill,
And make her do much good against her will. *Donne.*
The author of nature is not *thrall'd* to the laws of na-
ture. *Drummond.*

THRALLDOM. *n. f.* [from *thrall*.] Slavery; servitude.
How far am I inferior to thee in the state of the mind?
yet know I that all the heavens cannot bring me to such
thralldom. *Sidney, b. i.*
He swore with sobbs,
That he would labour my delivery.
—Why, so he doth, when he delivers you
From this earth's *thralldom* to the joys of heav'n. *Shakspeare.*
This country, in a great part desolate, groaneth under the
Turkish *thralldom*. *Sanlys.*
He shall rule, and she in *thralldom* live. *Dryden.*
They tell us we are all born slaves; life and *thralldom* we
entered into together, and can never be quit of the one till
we part with the other. *Locke.*

THRATTLE. *n. f.* The windpipe of any animal. They still
remain it in the Scottish dialect.

TO THRASH. *v. a.* [Sax. *derfchen*, Dutch.]

1. To beat corn to free it from the chaff. This is written va-
riously *thrash* or *thresh*, but *thrash* is agreeable to etymology.
First *thrash* the corn, then after burn the straw. *Shakspeare.*
Gideon *thresh'd* wheat to hide it. *Judge, viii. 11.*
Here be oxen for burnt sacrifice, and *threshing* instruments
for wood. *2 Sam. xxiv. 22.*
In the fun your golden grain display,
And *thrash* it out, and winnow it by day. *Dryden.*
This is to preserve the ends of the bones from an inca-
pacity, which they being hard bodies would contract from
a moist medium: such as that of running or *threshing*. *Ray.*
One of your clover well dried in the sun, after the first
threshing, get what seed you can. *Mortimer.*

2. To beat; to crush.
Then fell ye valiant as! thou art here but to *thrash* Tro-
jan, and thou art bought and sold among those of any wit
like a barbarian slave. *Shakspeare. Troil. and Cressida.*

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TO THRASH. *v. n.* To labour; to drudge.
I rather would be Mevius, *thrash* for rhimes
Like his, the scorn and scandal of the times,
Than that Philippick fatally divine,
Which is inscrib'd the second, should be mine. *Dryden.*

THRASHER. *n. f.* [from *thrash*.] One who thrashes corn.
Our soldiers, like a lazy *thrasher* with a flail,
Fell gently down, as if they struck their friends. *Shakspeare.*
Not barely the plowman's pains, the reaper's and *thrasher's*
toil, and the baker's sweat, is to be counted into the bread
we eat; the labour of those employed about the utensils must
all be charged. *Locke.*

THRASHING-FLOOR. *n. f.* An area on which corn is beaten.
In vain the binds the *threshing floor* prepare,
And exercise their flails in empty air. *Dryden.*
Delve of convenient depth your *threshing floor*
With temper'd clay, then fill and face it o'er. *Dryden.*

THRASONICAL. *adj.* [from *Thrash*, a boaster in old comedy.]
Boastful; bragging.
His humour is lofty, his discourse peremptory, his general
behaviour vain, ridiculous, and *thrasonical*. *Shakspeare.*
There never was any thing so sudden but the fight of two
rams, and Caesar's *thrasonical* brag of, I came, saw, and
overcame. *Shakspeare. As you like it.*

THRAVE. *n. f.* [Sax. Saxon.]

1. A herd; a drove. Out of use.

2. The number of two dozen.

THREAD. *n. f.* [Heb. Saxon; *draed*, Dutch.]

1. A small line; a small twist.
Let not Bardolph's vital *thread* be cut
With edge of penny cord and vile reproach. *Shakspeare.*
Though the slender *thread* of dyed silk looked on single
seem devoid of redness, yet when numbers of these *threads*
are brought together, their colour becomes notorious. *Bacon.*
He who sat at a table but with a sword hanging over his
head by one single *thread* or hair, surely had enough to check
his appetite. *Seneca's Sermons.*
The art of pleasing is the skill of cutting to a *thread*, be-
twixt flattery and ill-manners. *L'Estrange.*

2. Any thing continued in a course; uniform tenor.
The eagerness and trembling of the fancy doth not always
regularly follow the same even *thread* of discourse, but strikes
upon some other thing that hath relation to it. *Bacon.*
The gout being a disease of the nervous parts, makes it
so hard to cure; diseases are so as they are more remote in
the *thread* of the motion of the fluids. *Arbuthnot.*

THREADBARE. *adj.* [Thread and bare.]

1. Deprived of the nap; wore to the naked threads.
Threadbare coat, and cobbled shoes he wore. *Fo. Qu.*
The clothier means to dress the commonwealth, and let a
new nap upon it: so he had need; for 'tis *threadbare*. *Shak.*
Will any freedom here from you be borne,
Whose cloaths are *threadbare*, and whose cloaks are torn? *Dryden's Juvenal.*

He walk'd the streets, and wore a *threadbare* cloak;
He din'd and sup'd at charge of other folk. *Swift.*

2. Worn out; trite.
A hungry lean-fac'd villain,
A mere anatomy, a mountebank,
A *threadbare* juggler, and a fortune-teller. *Shakspeare.*
Many writers of moral discourses run into stale topics and
threadbare quotations, not handling their subject fully and
closely.
If he understood trade, he would not have mentioned this
threadbare and exploded project. *Child in Trade.*

TO THREAD. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To pass through with a thread.
The largest crooked needle, with a ligature of the size of
that I have *threaded* it with in taking up the spermatick ves-
sels. *Sharp's Surgery.*

2. To pass through; to pierce through.
Thus out of season *threading* dark-ey'd night. *Shakspeare.*
Being prest to th' war,
Ev'n when the nave of the state was touch'd,
They would not *thread* the gates. *Shakspeare. Coriolanus.*

THREADEN. *adj.* [from *thread*.] Made of thread.
Behold the *threaden* sails,
Borne with th' invisible and creeping wind,
Draw the huge bottoms through the furrow'd sea. *Shak.*

TO THREAT. *v. a.* A country word denoting to argue much
or contend.

THREAT. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Menace; denunciation of
ill.
There is no terror, Cassius, in your *threats*. *Shakspeare.*
The emperor perceiving that his *threats* were little regard-
ed, regarded little to threaten any more. *Hayward.*
Do not believe
Those rigid *threats* of death: ye shall not die.
TO THREAT. *v. a.* [Heb. Saxon; *threat* is foldom
used but in poetry.]

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1. To menace; to denounce evil.
Death to be wish'd
Though *threaten'd*, which no worse than this can bring. *Milton.*

2. To menace; to terrify, or attempt to terrify, by denouncing
evil.
What *threat* you me with telling of the king?
Tell him and spare not. *Shakspeare. Richard III.*
That it spread no further, straitly *threaten* them that they
speak henceforth to no man in this name. *Acts iv. 18.*
The void profound
Wide gaping, and with utter loss of being
Threaten him. *Milton.*
Æneas their assault undaunted did abide,
And thus to Lausus, loud with friendly *threatning* cry'd. *Dryden's Virgil.*
This day black omens *threat* the brightest fair,
That e'er deserv'd a watchful spirit's care. *Pope.*

3. To menace by action.
Void of fear,
He *threaten'd* with his long pretended spear.
The noise increases as the billows roar.
When rowling from afar they *threat* the shore. *Dryden.*

THREATENER. *n. f.* [from *threaten*.] Menacer; one that
threatens.
Be flurring as the time; be fire with fire;
Threaten the *threatener*, and outface the brow
Of bragging horror. *Shakspeare. King John.*
The fruit, it gives you life
To knowledge by the *threat* ne? *Milton's Par. Lost.*

THREATENINGLY. *adv.* [from *threaten*.] With menace; in
a threatening manner.
The honour that thus flames in your fair eyes,
Before I speak, too *threatningly* replies. *Shakspeare.*

THREATFUL. *adj.* [Threat and full.] Full of threats; mina-
cious.
Like as a warlike brigandine applide
To light, lays forth her *threatful* pikes afore,
The engines which in them sad death do hide. *Spenser.*
The engines which in them sad death do hide. *Spenser.*
THREE. *adj.* [Heb. Saxon; *dry*, Dutch; *tri*, Welsh and
Erie; *trei*, Lat.] Two and one.
Prove this a propitious day, the three-nook'd world
Shall bear the olive freely. *Shakspeare. Ant. and Cleopatra.*
If you speak *three* words, it will *three* times report you the
whole three words. *Bacon's Nat. Hist. N. 249.*
Great Atreus sons, Tydides fixt above,
With *three* and Nestor
Jove hurls the *three* fork'd thunder from above. *Addison.*
These *three* and *three* with other hands we ty'd. *Pope.*
Down to these words I trod the dismal ways.
And dragg'd the *three* mouth'd dog to upper days. *Pope.*
A trait needle, such as gloves use, with a *three* edged
point, useful in sewing up dead bodies. *Sharp.*

2. Proverbially a small number.
Away, thou *three* inch'd fool; I am no beast. *Shakspeare.*
A bafe, proud, shallow, beggarly, *three* suited, filthy,
worsted rocking knave. *Shakspeare. King Lear.*

THREEFOLD. *adj.* [Heb. Saxon.] *Thrice* repeated;
consisting of three.
A *threefold* cord is not easily broken. *Ecclesi. iv. 12.*
By a *threefold* justice the world hath been governed from
the beginning: by a justice natural, by which the parents and
elders of families governed their children, in which the obe-
dience was called natural piety: again, by a justice divine,
drawn from the laws of God; and the obedience was called
conscience: and lastly, by a justice civil, begotten by both the
former; and the obedience to this we call duty. *Raleigh.*
A *threefold* oil ring to his altar bring,
A bull, a ram, a boar. *Pope's Odyssey.*

THREEPENCE. *n. f.* [Three and pence.] A small silver coin va-
lued at thrice a penny.
A *threepence* bow'd would hire me,
Old as I am to queen it. *Shakspeare. Henry VIII.*
Laying a caustick, I made an oar the compass of a *three*-
pence, and gave vent to the matter. *Wife's Man's Surgery.*

THREEPENNY. *adj.* [triple penny, Lat.] Vulgar; mean.

THREESPLE. *n. f.* [Three and sple.] An old name for good
velvet.
I, in my time, wore *threesple*, but am out of service. *Shak.*

THREESPLED. *adj.* Set with a thick pile; in another place
it seems to mean piled one on another.
Thou art good velvet; thou'rt a *threesple'd* piece: I had as
lief be English velvet, as be pill'd as thou art. *Shakspeare.*
THREESPLED. *adj.* [Three and sple.] *Thrice* twenty; sixty.
Threesple and ten I can remember well. *Shakspeare.*
Their lives before the flood were abbreviated after, and
contracted unto hundreds and *threescores*. *Brown.*
By chase our long-lived fathers earn'd their food;
Toil string the nerves, and purify'd the blood;
But we their sons, a pamper'd race of men,
Are dwin'd down to *threescore* years and ten. *Dryden.*

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THRENO'DY. *n. f.* [Sax. *threnod*.] A song of lamentation.

THRESHER. *n. f.* properly *thrasher*.
Here too the *thrasher* brandishing his flail,
Bespeaks a matter. *Dodley.*

THRESHING. See **TO THRASH.**
The careful ploughman doubting stands,
Left on the *threshing* floor his sheaves prove chaff. *Milton.*
Gideon was taken from *threshing*, as well as Cincinnatus
from the plough, to command armies. *Locke on Education.*

THRESHOLD. *n. f.* [Sax. *þrescald*, Saxon.] The ground or step
under the door; entrance; gate; door.
Fair marching forth in honourable wife,
Him at the *threshold* met she well did enterprize. *Spenser.*
Many men, that stumble at the *threshold*,
Are well foretold that danger lurks within. *Shakspeare.*
Not better
Than fill at hell's dark *threshold* t' have fat watch,
Unnam'd, undreaded, and thy self half starv'd? *Milton.*
Before the starry *threshold* of Jove's court
My mansion is, where those immortal shapes
Of bright æreal spirits live inspir'd
In regions mild, of calm and serene air. *Milton.*
There fought the queen's apartment, flood before
The peaceful *threshold*, and belieg'd the door. *Dryden.*

THREW. preterite of *throw*.
A broken rock the force of Pyrrhus *threw*:
Full on his ankle fell the pond'rous stone,
Burst the strong nerves, and crash'd the solid bone. *Pope.*

THRICE. *adv.* [from *three*.]

1. Three times.
Thrice he assay'd it from his foot to draw,
And *thrice* in vain to draw it did assay,
It booted nought to think, to rob him of his prey. *Spenser.*
Thrice within this hour
I saw him down; *thrice* up again and fighting. *Shakspeare.*

2. A word of amplification.
Thrice noble lord, let me entreat of you
To pardon me. *Shakspeare. Taming of the Shrew.*
Thrice, and four times happy those
That under Ilian walls before their parents dy'd. *Dryden.*
TO THRID. *v. a.* [this is corrupted from *thread*; in French
enfiler.] To slide through a narrow passage.
Some *thrid* the mazy ringlets of her hair,
Some hang upon the pendants of her ear. *Pope.*

THRIFT. *n. f.* [from *thrive*.]

1. Profit; gain; riches gotten; state of prospering.
He came out with all his clowns, hor'd upon such cart
jades, and so furnished, as I thought with myself if that
were *thrif*, I wish none of my friends or subjects ever to
thrive. *Sidney, b. ii.*
You some permit
To second ills with ills, each worse than other,
And make them dreaded to the doer's *thrif*. *Shakspeare.*
Had I but the means
To hold a rival place with one of them,
I have a mind prefigures me such *thrif*,
That I should be fortunate. *Shakspeare. Merchant of Venice.*
Should the poor be flatter'd?
No; let the candied tongue lick absurd pomp,
And crook the pregnant hinges of the knee,
Where *thrif* may follow fawning. *Shakspeare. Hamlet.*

2. Parsimony; frugality; good husbandry.
The rest unable to serve any longer, or willing to fall to
thrif, prove very good husbands. *Spenser on Ireland.*
Out of the present spring and untimely *thrif*, there grow
many future inconveniences and continual charge in repairing
and re-edifying such imperfect slight-built vessels. *Raleigh.*
Thus heaven, though all-sufficient, shows a *thrif*
In his economy, and bounds his gift. *Dryden.*

3. A plant.
The *thrif* is a plant with a flower gathered into an almost
spherical head, furnished with a common scaly empalement:
this head is composed of several clove-gillflower flowers,
consisting of several leaves in a proper empalement, shaped
like a funnel; in like manner the pointal rises out of the
same empalement, and afterwards turns to an oblong seed,
wrapt up in the empalement, as in an hulk. *Miller.*

THRIFTILY. *adv.* [from *thrifty*.] Frugally; parsimoniously.
Cromartie after fourscore went to his country-house to live
*thrif*ly, and save up money to spend at London. *Swift.*

THRIFTINESS. *n. f.* [from *thrifty*.] Frugality; husbandry.
If any other place you have,
Which asks small pains but *thrif*iness to save. *Hubbard.*
Some are censured for keeping their own, whom tender-
ness how to get honestly teacheth to spend discretely; whereas
such need no great *thrif*iness in preserving their own, who
assume more liberty in exacting from others. *Watson.*

THRIFTLESS. *adj.* [from *thrif*.] Profligate; extravagant.
They in idle pomp and wanton play
Confund had their goods and *thrif*less hours,
And thrown themselves into these heavy flowers. *Spenser.*

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